

(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 268 155 (13) A

(43) Date of A Publication 05.01.1994

(21) Application No 9213894.0

(22) Date of Filing 30.06.1992

(71) Applicant(s)

Artix Limited

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

PETERLEE, County Durham, SR8 2HX,
United Kingdom

(72) Inventor(s)

David J B Brown

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service

Marks & Clerk

57-60 Lincoln's Inn Fields, LONDON, WC2A 3LS,
United Kingdom

(51) INT CL⁵

E02F 3/34, B60G 17/005 17/033, B60K 17/34

B62D 21/02 33/063, B66F 9/065, E02F 3/32 3/36

(52) UK CL (Edition M)

B8H HAC HAK HAL HAY HEA H100 H110 H118

H119 H120 H130 H138 H550 H551 H559

B7B BHC B341

B7D DFFA

B7H HA HDG H511 H514 H558 H571 H584

H620 H623 H745

(56) Documents Cited

GB 2217272 A GB 2216866 A GB 2161784 A

GB 1575131 A GB 1486255 A US 5052512 A

US 4421188 A US 4152004 A US 4135597 A

(58) Field of Search

UK CL (Edition K) B7B BHC BHH, B7D DAH DCJ, B8H

HAF HAL HAX

HAY HCA HDV HEA HEX

INT CL⁵ B60G 5/02 17/00 17/005 17/033, B60P 1/00 1/02 1/04 1/16 1/50

3/42 9/00, B62D 1/22 33/06, B66F 9/065 9/075

E02F 3/28 3/30 3/32 3/34 3/627 9/16

ONLINE DATABASES: WPI

(54) Material handling vehicle

(57) The vehicle has a chassis comprising a rigid longitudinal frame 1 whose width is less than 25% of the overall width of the machine, excluding the wheels 13,14. A boom 21 is pivotally mounted on a rear portion of the chassis, the boom 21 and the longitudinal frame 1 having respective centre-lines lying substantially in a common vertical plane. The boom 21 is pivotable between a lower position, in which the extremity of the retracted boom is in front of the front axle, and an upper position, in which the extremity of the retracted boom is between the axles. Digging equipment 29 is mounted at the rear of the chassis. A drive arrangement 7 comprises a mechanically driven transmission (37,39,41) kinematically connected to an engine 34. Shafts 43,44 kinematically connecting a power output 42 mid-way along the drive arrangement 7 to final drive units 18,19 on the front and rear axles. The drive arrangement 7 and engine 34 are mounted at one side of the longitudinal frame 1, between the axles, and an operator's cab 8 is mounted at the other side. The cab 8 is movable between a forward position and a raised position (Fig. 2 not shown.) Each pair of wheels (front 14 and back 13) is steerable independently. (Fig. 1)

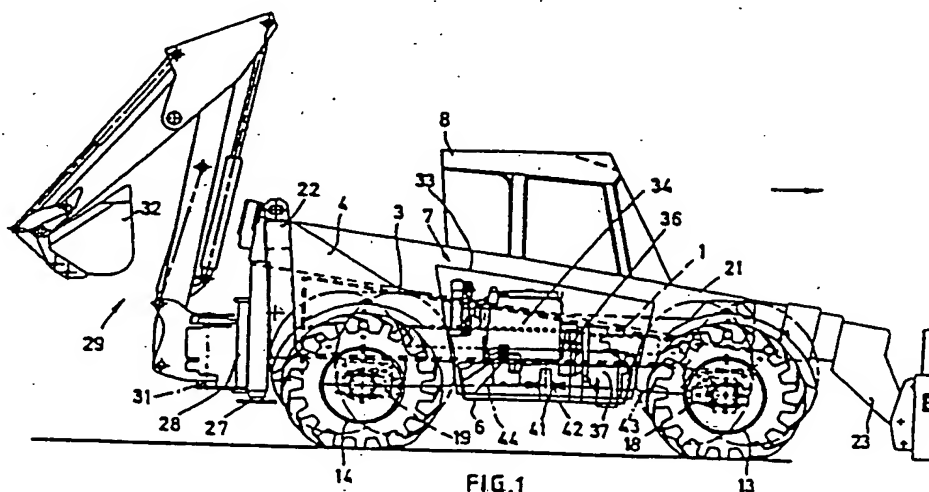


FIG.1

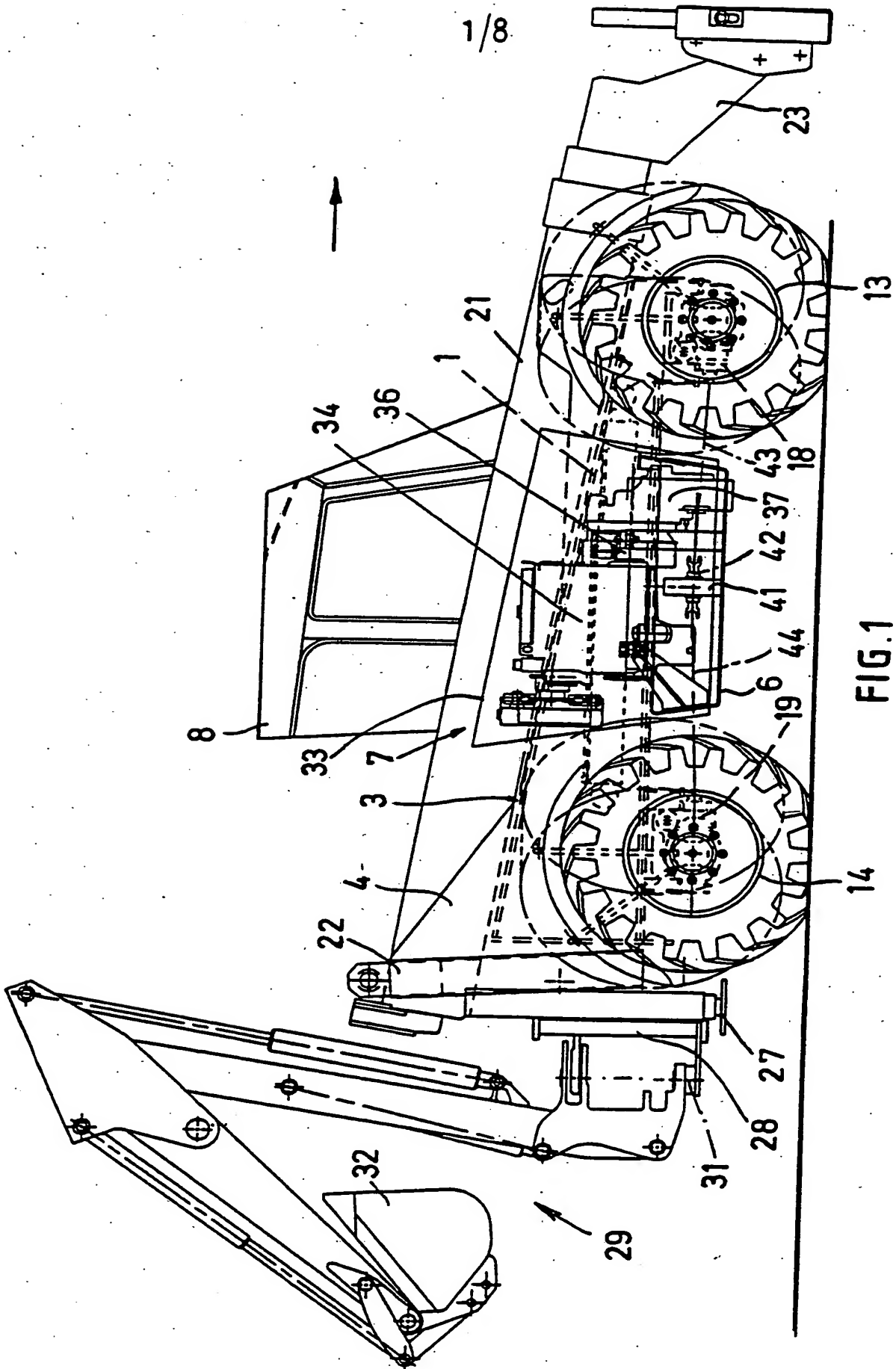
This front page is a reprint to rectify errors introduced in the course of reproduction-09.10.1995.

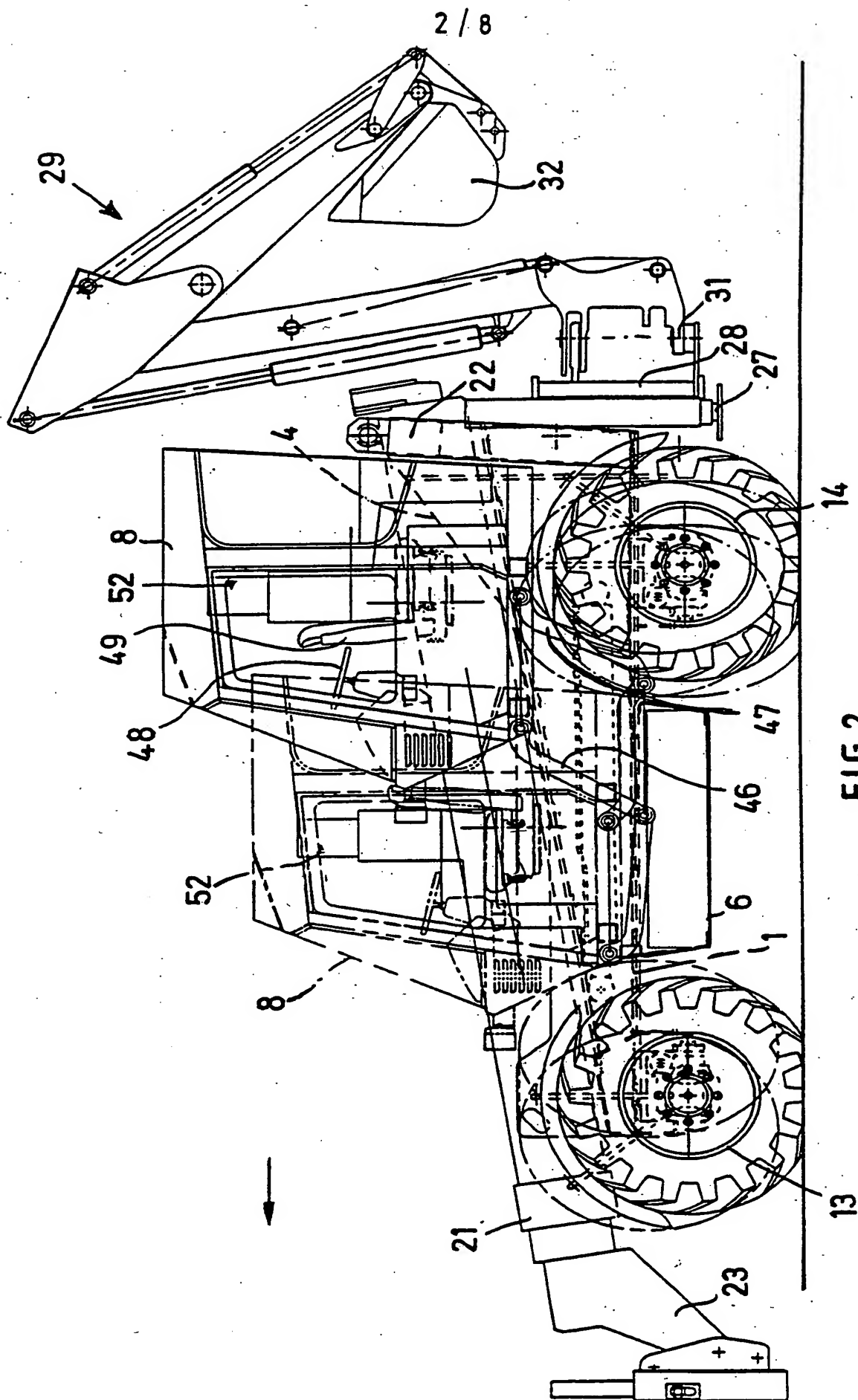
At least one drawing originally filed was informal and the print reproduced here is taken from a later filed formal copy.

The claims were filed later than the filing date within the period prescribed by Rule 25(1) of the Patents Rules 1990.

This front page is a reprint to rectify errors introduced in the course of reproduction- 15.01.1996

GB 2 268 155 A





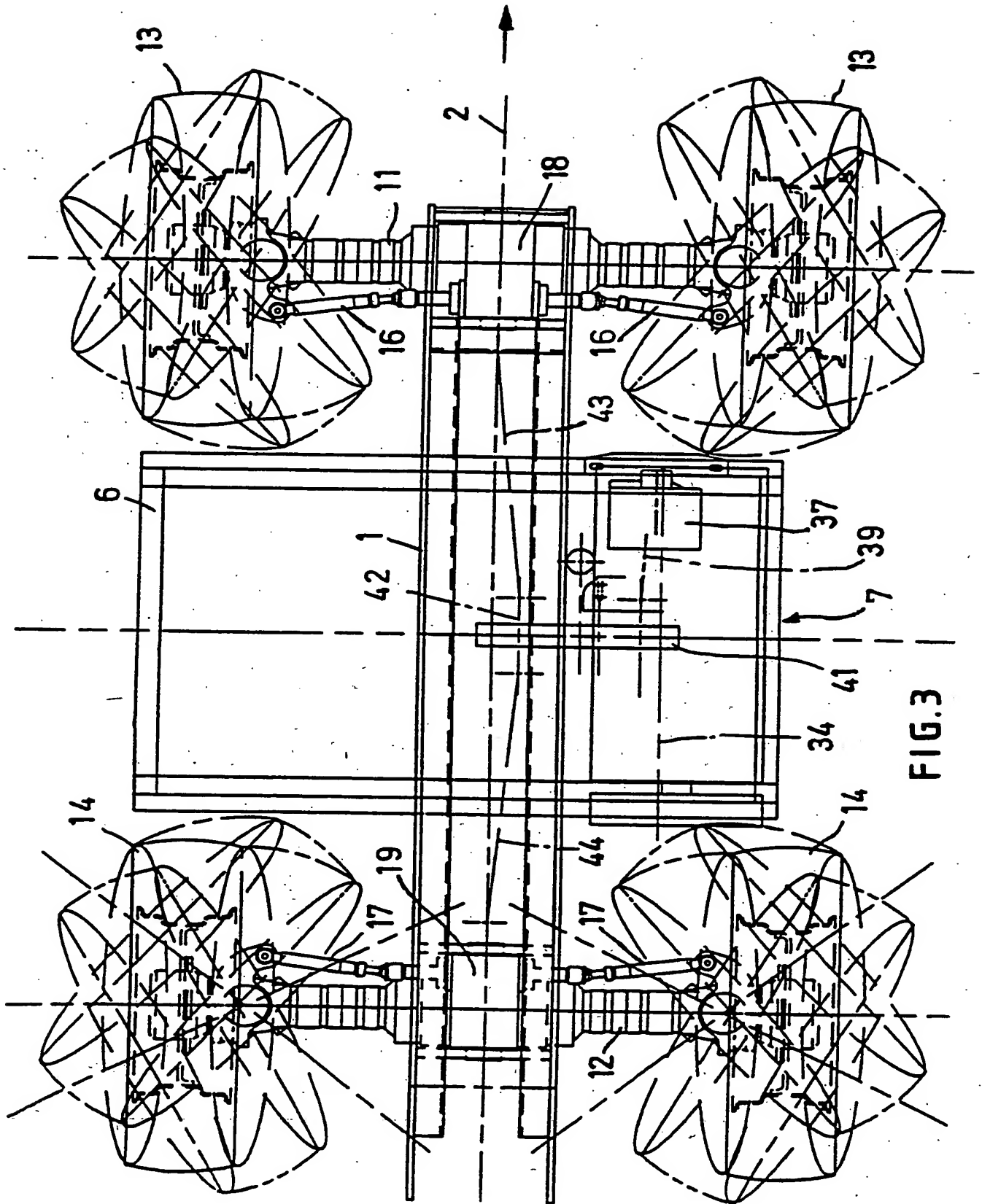
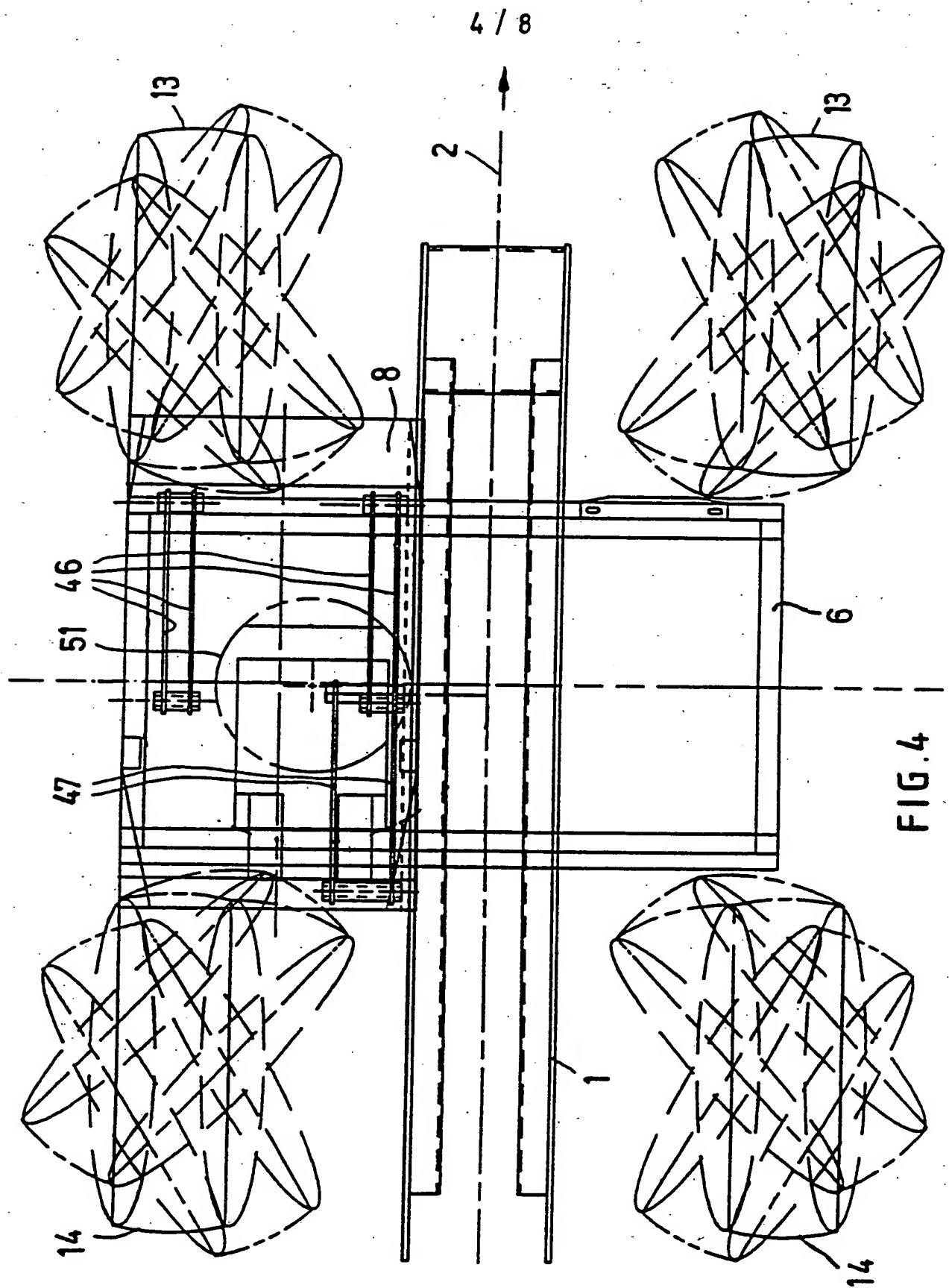


FIG. 3



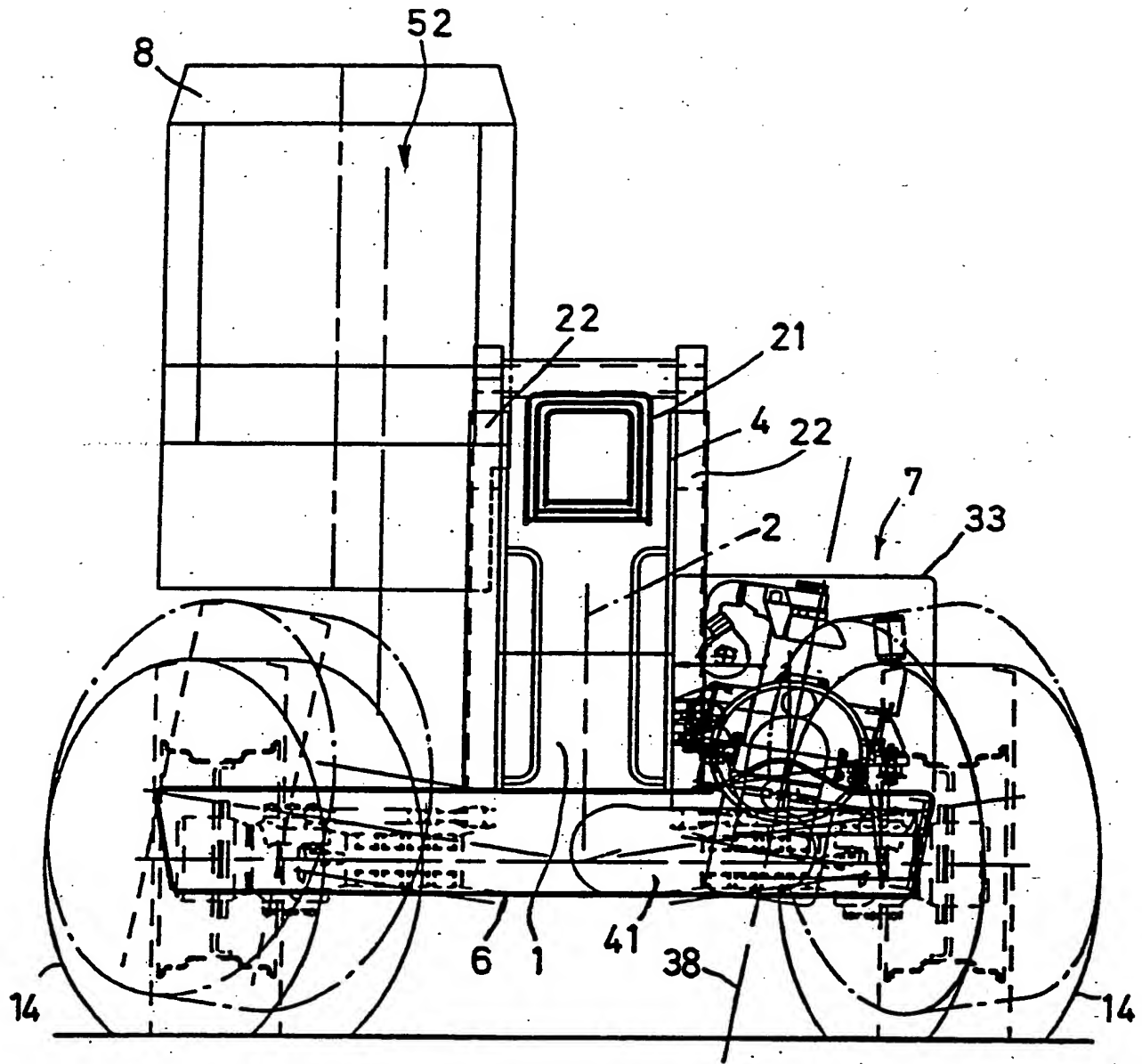
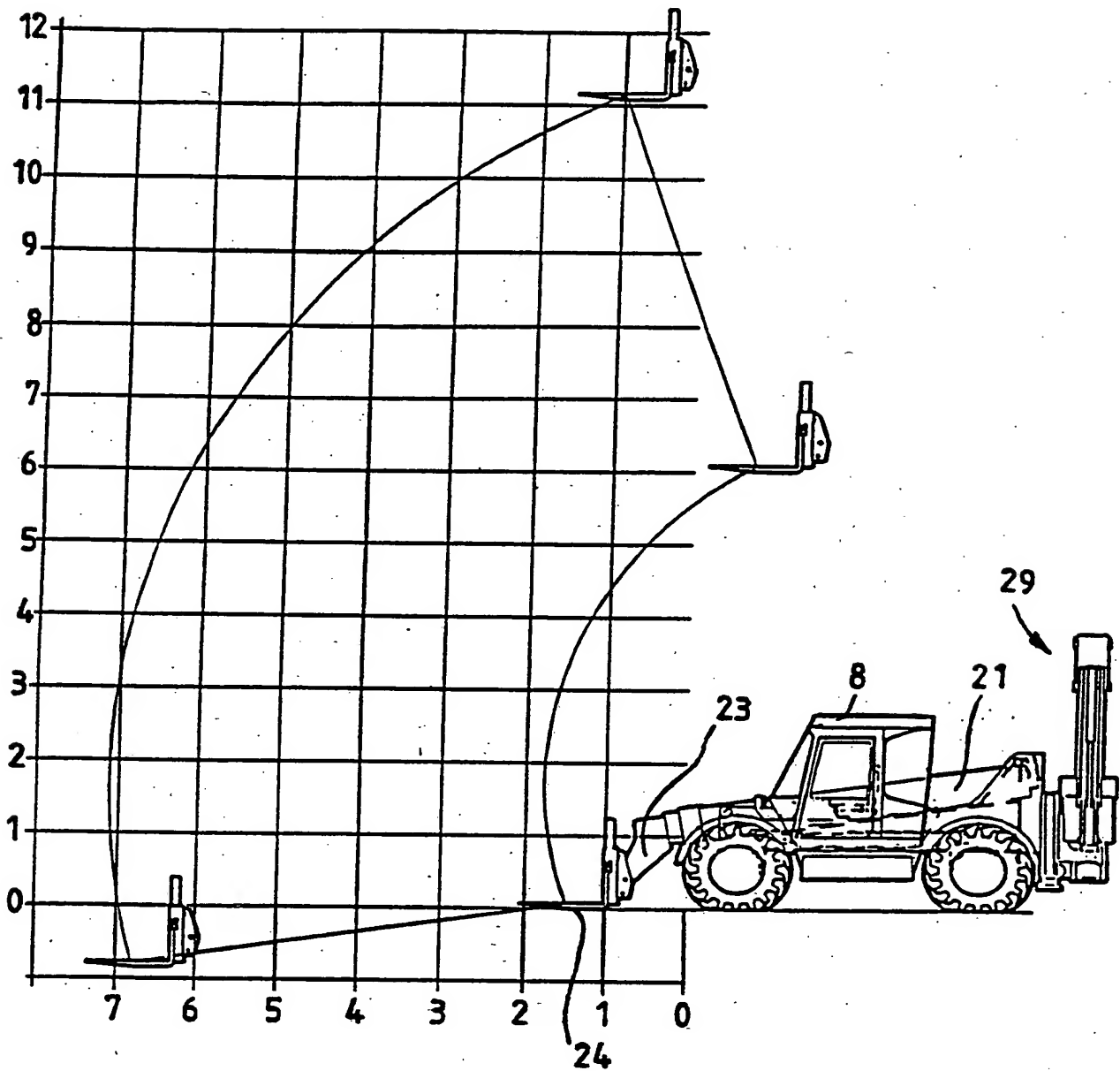


FIG. 6



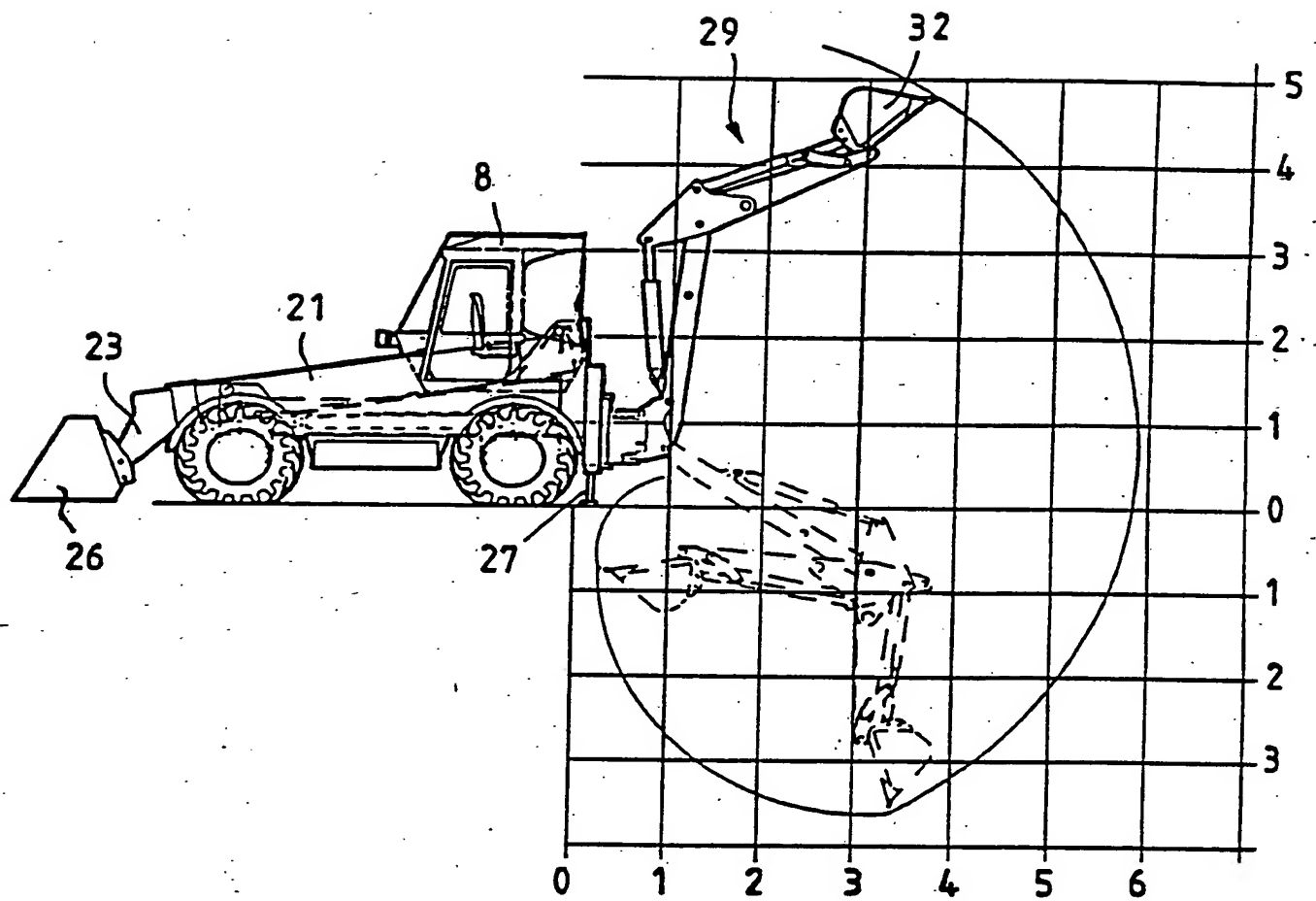


FIG.8

- 1 -

Material Handling Machine

This invention relates to machines for handling materials, in particular machines which can be used for loading or digging.

Material handling machines for use on construction sites usually have crawler tracks or large-diameter wheels and are usually designed to carry out a given task such as digging, loading, or pallet-lifting. If a machine is designed to carry out two tasks, one of these will be the primary task, and the secondary task will be carried out less efficiently, because of physical design constraints.

One such machine which is in use has a rear-mounted backhoe, a front-mounted engine, and a front-mounted linkage carrying a loader bucket. This has the disadvantages of poor loader visibility (the operator's line of sight is obstructed by the bonnet of the engine) and poor manoeuvrability (the linkage obstructs the turning of the front wheels). A similar known machine improves manoeuvrability by using smaller front wheels, but this compromises stability and load capacity.

Another known machine has a rear-mounted engine and a front-mounted linkage carrying a loader bucket, pallet forks, or a telescopic arm. Forward visibility is good, but a backhoe has to be omitted because of the rear-mounted engine.

Another known machine also has a rear-mounted engine. A telescopic boom extends forwards from a rear pivotal mounting, along the centre-line of the machine, the operator's cab being mounted at one side. The extremity of the boom carries a loader

bucket or pallet forks. Again, forward visibility is good but a backhoe cannot be fitted at the rear.

It would therefore be desirable to be able to provide a material handling machine which could carry out lifting, loading, and digging operation. The main problem to be overcome is to locate the essential components (engine, transmission, cab, and loader linkage or boom) in the optimum position, from the mechanical and functional point of view, whilst maintaining good visibility for all functions, stability, manoeuvrability, structural integrity, and ease of servicing.

The present invention provides a material handling machine with a boom (optionally telescopic) extending forwards from a rear pivotal mounting, an engine mounted at one side, a cab mounted at the other side, and means for mounting a backhoe or other digging equipment at the rear.

In a first aspect the invention provides a material handling machine having a chassis comprises a rigid longitudinal frame, a front axle and a rear axle mounted on the chassis, wheels mounted on the axles, a boom pivotally mounted on a rear portion of the chassis, the boom and the longitudinal frame having respective centre-lines lying substantially in a common vertical plane, the boom being pivotable between a lower position, in which the extremity of the retracted boom is in front of the front axle, and an upper position, in which the extremity of the retracted boom is between the front and rear axles, means for mounting digging equipment at the rear of the chassis, a drive arrangement

comprising an engine and a mechanically driven transmission kinematically connected to the engine, shafts kinematically connecting a power output of the drive arrangement to final drive units on the respective front and rear axles, for driving the wheels, the drive arrangement being mounted at one side of the longitudinal frame, between the front and rear axles, and an operator's cab mounted at the other side of the longitudinal frame.

It is possible to provide good forward and rearward visibility from the cab. The side-mounted engine and transmission can be made readily accessible for servicing. The drive arrangement and the cab can each be mounted on a transverse chassis frame mounted on the longitudinal frame without compromising the structural integrity of the longitudinal frame. It is possible to provide good manoeuvrability of the wheels unrestricted by the drive arrangement and the boom. The front and rear wheels can be of substantially equal size, giving good stability and load capacity. Stability is also enhanced by a long wheel-base. Adequate height and reach for a wide range of lifting and loading operations can be provided by the boom, which may have one, two, three, or more sections.

In a second aspect the invention provides a material handling machine having a chassis for mounting means for carrying out operations in front of and to the rear of the machine, and an operator's cab mounted on the chassis, the cab being mounted for movement between a first position in which the region in front of

the machine is more easily visible to the operator and a second position in which the region to the rear of the machine is more easily visible.

Preferably the first and second positions are forward and rearward positions. One of the positions is preferably higher than the other. One of the positions may conveniently be substantially mid-way along the chassis.

Whilst it may be possible to arrange for the cab to pivot about a vertical axis during movement between the first and second positions, this may require extra width-wise space and it is preferable for the movement to be one of translation only. Preferably the cab contains first controls for operations in front of the machine and second controls for operations to the rear of the machine, the first and second controls being respectively at the front and rear of the cab in both of its said positions. Preferably the cab contains an operator's seat which is rotatable through at least 180° about a vertical axis.

In a third aspect the invention provides a material handling machine having a chassis comprising a rigid longitudinal frame, a front axle and a rear axle mounted on the chassis, wheels mounted on the axles, a drive arrangement comprising an engine and a mechanically driven transmission kinematically connected to the engine, the drive arrangement having a power output, final drive units on the respective front and rear axles, for driving the wheels, and shafts kinematically connecting the power output to the final drive units, the drive arrangement being mounted at one

side of the longitudinal frame, between the front and rear axles, the power output being substantially mid-way along the drive arrangement and being offset from the longitudinal centre-line of the drive arrangement towards the longitudinal centre-line of the machine.

The power output can be arranged to be directly below the longitudinal frame and substantially mid-way between the front and rear axles. Both of these features optimise the arrangement of the shafts connecting the power output to the final drive units.

In a fourth aspect the invention provides a material handling machine having a chassis comprising a rigid longitudinal frame, a front axle and a rear axle mounted on the chassis, wheels mounted on the axles, an engine mounted at one side of the frame between the front and rear axles, and an operator's cab mounted at the other side of the longitudinal frame, the longitudinal frame having a width which is less than 25% (preferably at most 22.5%, possibly as little as 20% or less) of the overall width of the machine excluding the wheels.

The narrow longitudinal frame maximises the lateral space available for the cab and for the engine. It also minimises the distance between the centre of gravity of the engine and the centre-line of the machine.

In a fifth aspect the invention provides a material handling machine having a chassis comprising a rigid longitudinal frame, a front axle and a rear axle mounted on the chassis, wheels mounted

on the axles, an engine mounted at one side of the frame between the front and rear axles, and an operator's cab mounted at the other side of the longitudinal frame, the longitudinal frame having a height which increases progressively from a front portion to a rear portion of the frame.

This enhances forward visibility and provides enhanced strength at the rear, for supporting a pivotal mounting for a boom and means for mounting digging equipment such as a backhoe.

Preferably the height increases at a substantially constant rate from the front to an intermediate portion and at a higher rate from the intermediate portion to the rear of the frame.

In a sixth aspect the invention provides a material handling machine having a chassis, a front axle and a rear axle each mounted on the chassis for oscillating motion about an axis parallel to the longitudinal centre-line of the machine, a boom pivotally mounted on a rear portion of the chassis and pivotable between a lower position, in which the extremity of the retracted boom is in front of the front axle, and an upper position, in which the extremity of the retracted boom is between the front and rear axles, means for mounting digging equipment at the rear of the chassis, first means for controlling the oscillating motion of the front axle, second means for controlling the oscillating motion of the rear axle, and actuating means for selectively operating the said first and second means independently of each other.

Preferably, the actuating means has a first mode of operation in which the front axle is free to oscillate through a limited range and the rear axle is prevented from oscillating, for the purpose of working with the digging equipment, and a second mode of operation in which the oscillating motion of the front axle is continuously controlled to level the chassis and the rear axle is free to oscillate through a limited range, for the purpose of working with the boom. In the second mode, it is preferable for the actuating means to prevent the rear axle from oscillating when the boom reaches a given elevation.

The invention will be described further, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, which are diagrammatic and in which:

Figure 1 is an elevation of a material handling machine, seen from the right-hand side, showing a cab in a first position;

Figure 2 is an elevation of the machine, seen from the left-hand side, showing the cab in a second position (full line) as well as the first position (in phantom);

Figure 3 is a schematic plan view showing the layout of the engine/transmission arrangement in relation to the chassis and front and rear axles of the machine;

Figure 4 is a schematic plan view showing the mounting of the cab in relation to the chassis;

Figure 5 is a schematic front view, with the cab in the first position;

Figure 6 is a schematic rear view, with the cab in the second position;

Figure 7 is a graph showing the reach and height, both in metres, of the operating range of pallet lifting forks on a telescopic boom on the machine; and

Figure 8 is a graph showing the reach, height, and depth, all in metres, of the operating range of the shovel of a backhoe on the machine.

The machine illustrated can be used as a telescopic material handler (for pallet lifting), a loader (for loading), and a backhoe (for digging). It has a chassis comprising a rigid longitudinal frame 1 extending along the whole of the length of the body of the machine. The frame 1 is of substantially constant width and its centre-line is in the same vertical plane 2 as the centre-line of the machine. When viewed from the side, the frame 1 is wedge-shaped : its height increases, at a constant gradient, from the front to an intermediate point 3, from where the rear portion 4 of the frame rises more steeply. A rigid transverse frame 6, extending across the whole width of the machine body, is mounted underneath the longitudinal frame 1 and supports a drive (engine/transmission) arrangement 7 on one side and an operator's cab 8 on the other side. The width of the longitudinal frame 1 is 22.5% of the overall transverse width of the transverse frame 6.

Front and rear axles 11,12 are mounted on the frame 1 for oscillating motion through a range limited to $\pm 10^\circ$ about an axis parallel to the centre-line of the frame 1 and lying in the vertical plane 2. The axles 11,12 carry front and rear wheels

13,14 of equal size, steered by means of hydraulic piston-and-cylinder devices 16,17. The extreme positions of the wheels 13,14 are indicated in chain-dotted line in Figures 1 to 6. The front and rear wheels 13,14 are drivable via final drive units 18,19.

A telescopic boom 21, having three sections, is pivotally mounted on brackets 22 fixed to the rear portion 4 of the chassis frame 1. The extremity 23 of the boom 21 is fitted with pallet lifting forks 24 (Figure 7) or a loader bucket 26 (Figure 8) or some other handling device. Figure 7 shows the operating range of the boom 21. It is to be noted that the telescopic boom 21 will normally be retracted before it is moved from a low elevation to a high elevation. The centre-line of the boom 21 lies in the vertical plane 2 and it is pivotable by means of a hydraulic piston-and-cylinder device (not shown), connected between the chassis frame 1 and the first section of the boom. At its highest elevation the extremity 23 of the retracted boom is between the front and rear axles 11,12.

The rear of the chassis frame 1 carries a pair of telescopic stabilisers 27 and a frame 28 for mounting a conventional backhoe 29 which is pivotable about a vertical axis 31 between a working position (Figures 1, 2, and 8) and a stowed position (Figure 8). The axis 31 is offset from the plane 2 in the opposite direction to the cab 8, to allow space for stowage of the backhoe 29 and to enhance visibility from the cab 8 when working with the backhoe 29. However, the backhoe could, if required, be mounted at

another position across the frame 28. Figure 8 shows the operating range of the shovel 32 of the backhoe 29, the stabilisers 27 being in engagement with the ground.

Selectable control of the oscillating motion of each of the front and rear axles 11,12 is provided, in order to take account of the different requirements during operation with the boom 21 and operation with the backhoe 29. The axles are linked to the chassis frame 1 by hydraulic piston-and-cylinder devices (not shown) serving as means for controlling the oscillating motion of the respective axles. Automatic actuating means (not shown), comprising detectors and valves, are provided to operate the piston-and-cylinder devices selectively, depending on whether the boom or the backhoe is being used.

If the operator is working with the backhoe 29, this is detected by the actuating means, which automatically operate the piston-and-cylinder devices so that, on the one hand, the front axle 11 is free to oscillate throughout its range of $\pm 10^\circ$ and, on the other hand, the rear axle 12 is locked in a position in which the chassis is transversely level (the stabilisers 27 engaging the ground to assist in keeping the chassis level).

If the operator is working with the boom 21, this is detected by the actuating means, which automatically operates the piston-and-cylinder devices so that, on the one hand, the oscillating motion of the front axle 11 relative to the chassis is continuously controlled (in response to the output of a transverse inclinometer on the chassis) to level the chassis

transversely and, on the other hand, the rear axle 12 is free to oscillate throughout its range of $\pm 10^\circ$. However, when the boom 21 reaches a given elevation (as detected by an inclinometer mounted on the boom) at which a significant proportion of the load is applied to the rear axle 12, then the actuating means automatically locks the rear axle or controls its oscillation so as to tend to keep the chassis transversely horizontal.

The side-mounted drive arrangement 7, which is covered by a bonnet 33 that does not obstruct the operator's view to the front and rear, comprises a diesel engine 34 connected by means of a torque converter 36 to a gearbox 37. The median plane 38 of the engine and gearbox is tilted (as shown in Figures 5 and 6) at an angle of 10° to the vertical, so as to bring the gearbox output closer to the central plane 2. The gearbox output is connected by means of a Cardan shaft (axis 39) to a transfer box 41 mid-way along the engine/transmission arrangement 7 and mid-way between the axles 11,12. The power take-off or output (axis 42) of the transfer box 41 lies beneath the longitudinal frame 1 and close to the central plane 2. The power take-off is connected by means of respective Cardan shafts (axes 43,44) to the final drive units 18,19.

The cab 8 is mounted on the chassis by means of a parallelogram mechanism, comprising two pairs of front arms 46 and a pair of rear arms 47, allowing the cab 8 to be moved (without rotation) from a first (lower, forward) position between the front and rear axles 11,12 (see Figures 1, 4, and 5,

full line, and Figure 2, broken line) to a second (upper, rearward) position above the rear axle 12 (see Figures 2 and 6, full line). The cab 8 contains controls (including a steering wheel 48) at the front for operating with the boom 21 and controls (not shown) at the rear for operating with the backhoe 29. An operator's seat 49 is rotatable (turning circle 51 indicated in Figure 4) to allow the operator to face forwards or backwards. The position of an operator's eye is indicated at 52 in each of Figures 2, 5, and 6, showing that the machine provides good visibility for all the operations it is designed to carry out.

Various modifications may be made within the scope of the invention. For example, when using a loader bucket (rather than pallet forks) a one or two-section boom will normally be sufficient. Digging equipment other than a backhoe may be mounted on the rear of the machine. Three-mode selectable steering (four wheel, crab, or front wheel) may be provided.

Claims:-

1. A material handling machine with a boom (optionally telescopic) extending forwards from a rear pivotal mounting, a drive arrangement including an engine mounted at one side, a cab mounted at the other side, and means for mounting a backhoe or other digging equipment at the rear.

2. A material handling machine having a chassis comprising a rigid longitudinal frame, a front axle and a rear axle mounted on the chassis, wheels mounted on the axles, a boom pivotally mounted on a rear portion of the chassis, the boom and the longitudinal frame having respective centre-lines lying substantially in a common vertical plane, the boom being pivotable between a lower position, in which the extremity of the (retracted) boom is in front of the front axle, and an upper position, in which the extremity of the retracted boom is between the front and rear axles, means for mounting digging equipment at the rear of the chassis, a drive arrangement comprising an engine and a mechanically driven transmission kinematically connected to the engine, shafts kinematically connecting a power output of the drive arrangement to final drive units on the respective front and rear axles, for driving the wheels, the drive arrangement being mounted at one side of the longitudinal frame, between the front and rear axles, and an operator's cab mounted at the other side of the longitudinal frame.

3. A machine as claimed in claim 1 or 2, in which the cab is mounted for movement between a first position in which the

region in front of the machine is more easily visible to the operator and a second position in which the region to the rear of the machine is more easily visible.

4. A machine as claimed in claim 3, in which the first and second positions are forward and rearward positions.

5. A machine as claimed in claim 3 or 4, in which one of the positions is higher than the other.

6. A machine as claimed in any of claims 3 to 5, in which one of the positions is mid-way along the machine.

7. A machine as claimed in any of claims 3 to 6, in which the cab contains first controls for operations in front of the machine and second controls for operations to the rear of the machine, the first and second controls being respectively at the front and rear of the cab in both of its said positions.

8. A machine as claimed in any of claims 3 to 7, in which the cab contains an operator's seat which is rotatable through at least 180° about a vertical axis.

9. A machine as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the power output of the drive arrangement is substantially mid-way along the drive arrangement and is offset from the longitudinal centre-line of the drive arrangement towards the longitudinal centre-line of the machine.

10. A machine as claimed in claim 9, in which the power output is directly below the longitudinal chassis frame.

11. A machine as claimed in claim 9 or 10, in which the power output is substantially mid-way between front and rear axles of the machine.

12. A machine as claimed in any preceding claim, having a longitudinal chassis frame whose width is less than 25% of the overall width of the machine, excluding wheels.

13. A machine as claimed in any preceding claim, having a longitudinal chassis frame whose height increases progressively from a front portion to a rear portion of the frame.

14. A machine as claimed in claim 13, in which the height increases at a substantially constant rate from the front to an intermediate portion and at a higher rate from the intermediate portion to the rear of the frame.

15. A machine as claimed in any preceding claim, having a front axle and a rear axle each mounted on the chassis for oscillating motion about an axis parallel to the longitudinal centre-line of the machine, first means for controlling the oscillating motion of the front axle, second means for controlling the oscillating motion of the rear axle, and actuating means for selectively operating the said first and second means independently of each other.

16. A machine as claimed in claim 15, in which the actuating means has a first mode of operation in which the front axle is free to oscillate through a limited range and the rear axle is prevented from oscillating, for the purpose of working with the digging equipment, and a second mode of operation in which the oscillating motion of the front axle is continuously controlled to level the chassis and the rear axle is free to oscillate through a limited range, for the purpose of working with the boom.

17. A machine as claimed in claim 16, in which the actuating means prevent the rear axle from oscillating when the boom reaches a given elevation.

18. A material handling machine having a chassis for mounting means for carrying out operations in front of and to the rear of the machine, and an operator's cab mounted on the chassis, the cab being mounted for movement between a first position in which the region in front of the machine is more easily visible to the operator and a second position in which the region to the rear of the machine is more easily visible.

19. A machine as claimed in claim 18, in which the first and second positions are forward and rearward positions.

20. A machine as claimed in claim 18 or 19, in which one of the positions is higher than the other.

21. A machine as claimed in any of claims 18 to 20, in which one of the positions is substantially mid-way along the chassis.

22. A machine as claimed in any of claims 18 to 21, in which the cab contains first controls for operations in front of the machine and second controls for operations to the rear of the machine, the first and second controls being respectively at the front and rear of the cab in both of its said positions.

23. A machine as claimed in any of claims 18 to 22, in which the cab contains an operator's seat which is rotatable through at least 180° about a vertical axis.

24. A material handling machine having a chassis comprising a rigid longitudinal frame, a front axle and a rear axle mounted

on the chassis, wheels mounted on the axles, a drive arrangement comprising an engine and a mechanically driven transmission kinematically connected to the engine, the drive arrangement having a power output, final drive units on the respective front and rear axles, for driving the wheels, and shafts kinematically connecting the power output to the final drive units, the drive arrangement being mounted at one side of the longitudinal frame, between the front and rear axles, the power output being substantially mid-way along the drive arrangement and being offset from the longitudinal centre-line of the drive arrangement towards the longitudinal centre-line of the machine.

25. A machine as claimed in claim 24, in which the power output is directly below the longitudinal frame.

26. A machine as claimed in claim 24 or 25, in which the power output is substantially mid-way between the front and rear axles.

27. A material handling machine having a chassis comprising a rigid longitudinal frame, a front axle and a rear axle mounted on the chassis, wheels mounted on the axles, an engine mounted at one side of the frame between the front and rear axles, and an operator's cab mounted at the other side of the longitudinal frame, the longitudinal frame having a width which is less than 25% (preferably at most 22.5%, possibly as little as 20% or less) of the overall width of the machine excluding the wheels.

28. A machine as claimed in claim 27, in which the frame width is at most 22.5% of the overall width of the machine.

29. A machine as claimed in claim 27 or 28, the longitudinal frame having a height which increases progressively from a front portion to a rear portion of the frame.

30. A machine as claimed in claim 29, in which the height increases at a substantially constant rate from the front to an intermediate portion and at a higher rate from the intermediate portion to the rear of the frame.

31. a material handling machine having a chassis, a front axle and a rear axle each mounted on the chassis for oscillating motion about an axis parallel to the longitudinal centre-line of the machine, a boom pivotally mounted on a rear portion of the chassis and pivotable between a lower position, in which the extremity of the (retracted) boom is in front of the front axle, and an upper position, in which the extremity of the (retracted) boom is between the front and rear axles, means for mounting digging equipment at the rear of the chassis, first means for controlling the oscillating motion of the front axle, second means for controlling the oscillating motion of the rear axle, and actuating means for selectively operating the said first and second means independently of each other.

32. A machine as claimed in claim 31, in which the actuating means has a first mode of operation in which the front axle is free to oscillate through a limited range and the rear axle is prevented from oscillating, for the purpose of working with the digging equipment, and a second mode of operation in which the oscillating motion of the front axle is continuously

controlled to level the chassis and the rear axle is free to oscillate through a limited range, for the purpose of working with the boom.

33. A material handling machine substantially as described with reference to, and as shown in, the accompanying drawings.

Relevant Technical fields

(i) UK Cl (Edition K) B8H (HAF HAX HEA HEX HCA HAY HDV)
(ii) Int Cl (Edition 5) B60P (1/00 1/02 1/04 1/16 1/50 9/00) B66F (9/065) E02F (3/28 3/30 3/32 3/627 3/34 9/16)

Databases (see over)

(i) UK Patent Office

(ii)

Search Examiner

S WALLER

Date of Search

22 FEBRUARY 1993

Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of claims 1-17

Category (see over)	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)
Y	GB 2216866 A (GEBRUDER STEINBOCK BAUMACHINEN-VERTRIEBSGESELLSCHAFT MBH) see whole document	1
Y	GB 2161784 A (F W MCCONNEL LTD) see particularly Figure 2, page 1 lines 89 to 98	1

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages - 21 -	Relevant to claim(s)

Categories of documents

X: Document indicating lack of novelty or of inventive step.

Y: Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of the same category.

A: Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.

P: Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of the present application.

E: Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of the present application.

&: Member of the same patent family, corresponding document.

Databases: The UK Patent Office database comprises classified collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications as outlined periodically in the Official Journal (Patents). The on-line databases considered for search are also listed periodically in the Official Journal (Patents).

Pat nts Act 1977

- 22 -

Examiner's r p rt to the Comptr ller under
Section 17 (Th S arch R port)

Application number

GB 9213894.0

Rel vant T chnical fields

- (i) UK CI (Edition K) B8H (HAL)
B7B (BHC, BHH)
- (ii) Int CI (Edition 5) B60P 3/42; B62D 1/22, 33/06
B66F 9/075

Search Examiner

S WALLER

Date of Search

1 APRIL 1993

Databases (see over)

(i) UK Patent Office

(ii) ONLINE DATABASES: WPI

Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of claims 18-23

Category (see ver)	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)
X Y	GB 1575131 (JACQUES BIDON) - see Figure 1, page 3 lines 72 to 80 page 5 lines 56 to 83	18, 19, 21, 23, 20
Y	US 5052512 (FORD NEW HOLLAND INC)	23
Y	US 4421188 (CLAAS OHG)	20, 21

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages - 23 -	Relevant to claim(s)

Cat gories of documents

X: Document indicating lack of novelty or of inventive step.

Y: Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of the same category.

A: Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.

P: Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of the present application.

E: Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of the present application.

&: Member of the same patent family, corresponding document.

Databases: The UK Patent Office database comprises classified collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications as outlined periodically in the Official Journal (Patents). The on-line databases considered for search are also listed periodically in the Official Journal (Patents).

Patents Act 1977
Examiner's report to the Comptroller under
Section 17 (The Search Report)

- 24 -

Application number

GB 9213894.0

Relevant Technical fields

- (i) UK Cl (Edition K) B8H (HAL, HAF, HAX, HEA, HEX, HCA, HAY, HDV)
 B7D (DCJ, DAH)
 (ii) Int Cl (Edition 5) B60P, E02F, B66F, B60G, B62G, B62D

Search Examiner

S WALLER

Databases (see over)

(i) UK Patent Office

(ii) ONLINE DATABASES: WPI

Date of Search

20 APRIL 1993

Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of claims 31-32

Category (see over)	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)
Y	GB 2217272 A (J C BAMFORD) - see page 8 lines 15 to 20 and 34 to 36	31, 32
Y	GB 2216866 A (GEBRUDER STEINBOCK) - see whole document	31, 32
Y	GB 2161784 A (F W McCONNEL LTD) - see particularly Figure 2, page 1 lines 89 to 98	31, 32
Y	US 1486255 (S O HAMMA) - see whole document	31, 32
Y	US 4152004 (LEIBHERR HYDRALIK-BAGGER)	31, 32
Y	US 4135597 (ALLIS-CHALMERS CORP) - see column 3 lines 11 to 42 column 5 lines 20 to 37	31, 32

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages - 25 -	Relevant to claim(s)

Cat gories of documents

X: Document indicating lack of novelty or of inventive step.

Y: Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of the same category.

A: Document indicating technological background and/ or state of the art.

P: Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of the present application.

E: Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of the present application.

&: Member of the same patent family, corresponding document.

Databases: The UK Patent Office database comprises classified collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications as outlined periodically in the Official Journal (Patents). The on-line databases considered for search are also listed periodically in the Official Journal (Patents).

Patents Act 1977

-26-

Application number

**Examiner's report to the Comptroller under
Section 17 (The Search Report)**

GB 9213894.0

Relevant Technical fields**Search Examiner**(i) UK CI (Edition K) B8H (HAF, HAX, HEA, HEX, HCA,
HAY, HDV, HAL)

S WALLER

(ii) Int CI (Edition 5) B60P, B66F, E02F

Databases (see over)**Date of Search**

(i) UK Patent Office

20 APRIL 1993

(ii)

Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of claims 27-30

Category (see over)	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s).
X	GB 2161784 (F W McCONNEL LTD) - see Figures 1 and 2	27, 29

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages - 27 -	Relevant to claim(s)

Categories of documents

X: Document indicating lack of novelty or of inventive step.

Y: Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of the same category.

A: Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.

P: Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of the present application.

E: Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of the present application.

& Member of the same patent family, corresponding document.

Databases: The UK Patent Office database comprises classified collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications as outlined periodically in the Official Journal (Patents). The on-line databases considered for search are also listed periodically in the Official Journal (Patents).